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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be invited.

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The Daily Press.

HONKONG, MAY 13TH, 1911.

The future of China, from the point of view of the foreign investor, is certainly an attractive subject, and in the extract we reproduce to-day from a book on "Pan-Eastern Securities," just published by Mr. F. W. Hirst, the Editor of *The Economist*, there are some reflections on this subject which will be read with much interest. We do not quite follow Mr. Hirst's line of reasoning when he asserts at the beginning of a paragraph that the sagacity and trustworthiness of the Chinese merchant, and the marvellous industry of a vast population, are the best securities of those who invest in the new railways; while he later on describes the Chinaman as a confirmed and incurable gambler. Mr. Hirst says that against the honesty of the nation have to be placed the incapacity and corruption of the government. Now there can be little difference of opinion about the incapacity of the government of China, and there has been only too much evidence of corruption for anyone to successfully challenge that charge, but the prospective investor in enterprises free from government control has yet to be afforded proof that his investments under those conditions would be any more secure than they are under the existing conditions, which in our opinion afford the strongest security it is at all possible to obtain in China. There is perhaps some justification for the view that "until the mysterious riddle of China has been a little further unravelled, the investor in Chinese loans

must regard himself as something of a speculator who deserves a rather high interest in return for his risk." But so long as China is prepared to enter into loan agreements similar to those under which she has obtained foreign capital for so many important railway enterprises, the investor may feel that his capital is as safe as in similar enterprises elsewhere. A sense of insecurity arises only when we recall the times of the Boxer rising, and occasions more remote when a hostile feeling against the foreigner and all his ways found expression in the destruction of railway plant and the ripping up of the permanent way. Unhappily in China—Southern China at least—there is unrest yet, and one never knows what results might follow in the train of insurrections such as that attempted in Canton recently, and what effect such uprisings may have upon foreign investments in the area of disturbance. In this respect, therefore, the investor in China is "something of a speculator who deserves a rather high interest for his risk." But so far as the Government is concerned, it has faithfully discharged its liabilities in respect of its loans, and we have no doubt every care will be exercised to secure the lenders of capital. Incidentally we would once more draw attention to the fact that the security given by the Viceroy of Wuchang to the Hongkong Government for the railway loan of one million sterling a few years ago is in danger of disappearing by reason of the Government's present policy in regard to opium. The security for that loan consists of the opium revenues of four provinces, and as the Chinese Government has determined to suppress the cultivation and consumption of opium in China, it would be interesting to know whether the Colonial Government has been offered other satisfactory security in substitution therefor, or whether the Government is content to rely absolutely on the good faith of the Chinese authorities for the half a million pounds sterling which remains unpaid. In this case, as in all others, China so far has punctually fulfilled her obligations in regard to payment of interest and instalments of principal, and whatever justification may exist for regarding the Government as "incapable" and corrupt, credit is justly due to China for the punctual observance of her obligations with regard to the payments not only in respect of foreign loans but in the matter of indemnities also. We shall have a long time to wait to see in all the large towns, and China will become subject to vicissitudes and crises as violent as those which convulse the United States." The basis of this prediction is the financial debâcle at Shanghai last year, but Mr. Hirst's comment on this would be misleading if it gave to his readers the impression that it is Chinese who operate most on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. No doubt, in the course of the evolution of a New China we shall see much over-speculation, just as we have seen it in Japan, but a few lessons such as that given at Shanghai last year are likely to go a long way towards curing the gambling, even among a race of people renowned for their business sagacity and shrewdness. There is much, it is true, in the present state of China to breed a gambling spirit, not the least obvious factor being the chaotic state of China's currency, which offers the strongest inducement to widespread gambling in exchange. Of late, however, it has been very evident that the question of finance, including currency reform, has been more competently handled in Peking, and the taking up of a foreign loan of ten millions sterling mainly for the purpose of currency reform is a most hopeful indication of progress along very sound lines. A foreign adviser is to be appointed, and one of his first duties will be to report upon the scheme already prepared, in accordance with the edict of May 24, 1910, by the Chinese, and mainly by CHEN-CHI-TAO, a Cantonese graduate of Yale, and at present Vice-President of the Government Bank, which, under the currency reform, will have a monopoly of the issue of bank notes. The scheme, the *Times* correspondent says, is considered sound; the difficulty will be its efficient administration. It is a great pity that a gold standard is not to be introduced. Japan had eventually to adopt a gold standard at a price; and China may have to do it earlier than she thinks if she is to maintain stability of trade with foreign countries. It will be a pity if China's silver currency becomes debased like that of South American Republics; still worse if a paper currency, even more debased, is forced upon her for business purposes, with the enormous expansion of trade that is ahead; but we shall be the better able to estimate the probabilities when the details of the scheme are published.

The French Mail of the 11th April was delivered in London on the 11th May.

Two more cases of Plague were notified yesterday, both fatal—one being from a boat. This brings the total for the year to 31.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Wood sentenced a Chinese who was convicted of returning from banishment to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A truck coolie whom Mr. Hallifax found guilty of cruelty to animals at the Magistracy yesterday was fined \$1, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

The Folies were to have given their excellent entertainment in the Theatre last night, but they did not reach here yesterday owing to the *De la* being delayed by fog. The performance announced for to-night will take place.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

W. Drew Braithwaite

A Chinese mandarin, who is staying at the Star Hotel, on Thursday took a *rissha* from the Sincere Co. to the clock tower. After alighting he discovered that he had left his pocket-book containing \$4.50 in the *rissha*, and reported the matter to the police.

The Bishop of Victoria goes to Canton to-day (Saturday) by the morning steamer. He is in command to preach at the English Church, Shamian, to-morrow morning, and to hold a confirmation at the Chinese (C.M.S.) Church in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Dutch steamer *d. Haar* arrived at Macao with about one hundred soldiers to relieve the time-expired men of the garrison. The new men had been transported at Singapore from the Dutch mail boat. The steamer is leaving to day for Singapore, taking away the time-expired men.

We have received from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son a copy of a well got up little book entitled "Information for Travellers landing in Japan." It should prove of great assistance to tourists, and those who contemplate a first visit to the Land of the Cherry Blossom would do well to study it.

A farmer from the village of Fung San in the New Territory has reported to the police that at 11 p.m. on the night of the 9th instant three men armed with knives, entered his father's house, and while one mounted guard over the inmates, who were warned not to create a disturbance, the others searched the premises and found \$30. With this amount the robbers escaped.

The value of wireless telegraphy was demonstrated again yesterday, when the non-arrival of the P. & O. steamer *Campania*, station in the *Campania*, stating that the vessel was delayed by fog in the Formosa Channel. She was expected to reach here at daylight this morning.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the recent Telegraph Loan, says the development of the Chinese telegraphs is badly needed. At present China's inland telegraphs are the worst in the world. There is no uniform rate, no secrecy, and the offices are overburdened with officials ignorant of telegraphy. The rates are ridiculous, being on an average 12 times greater than in India.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.,

at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday,

the master of the licensed steam launch *Wing Hing* was summoned for failing to observe the rules of the road. Evidence adduced showed that defendant's launch passed ahead of police launch No. 6 with a green light showing, and the police launch, which was travelling at full speed, had to go astern to prevent a serious collision. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Horticultural Society on Thursday, the Chairman (Mr. H. W. Looker), in moving the adoption of the annual report, remarked that if they could obtain the consent of H.E. the Governor to hold the next annual show on the "finest site in the Colony," it would give the exhibition an undoubted fillip. He also suggested a limit to the number of prizes which one competitor could secure. The report was adopted, and the office-bearers were elected as follows:

President, Mr. John Barton; hon. secretary, Mr. L. Gibbs; and hon. treasurer, Mr. Patterson; committee, Messrs. C. E. H. Beavis, Chao Po Sien, P. W. Goldring, Ho Kom Tong, F. Howell, H. W. Looker, W. J. Tucher, A. H. Harris, and Mrs. Jordan.

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

His large circle of friends in the Colony will be pleased to learn that Sir Hormusjee Mody is steadily recovering from his indisposition.

They will also join with us in congratulating him on receiving from the President of France the decoration of Chevalier de Légion d'Honneur, the receipt of which distinction we are now able to do it earlier than she thinks if she is to

maintain stability of trade with foreign countries. It will be a pity if China's silver currency becomes debased like that of South American Republics; still worse if a paper currency, even more debased, is forced upon her for business purposes, with the enormous expansion of trade that is ahead; but we shall be the better able to estimate the probabilities when the details of the scheme are published.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, May 12th.

Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that in consideration of the fact that 21,000 uncertified chests of opium in bond at Hongkong or at the Treaty Ports were now entering China, the Indian Government had agreed that the authorised export of certified opium in the next three years shall be correspondingly reduced.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 12th.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Albert Hall, heartily supported Lord Lansdowne's Reform Bill.

GERMANY AND ALSACE LORRAINE.

LONDON, May 12th.

After long and fruitless efforts to effect a compromise the Reichstag Committee on the Alsace Lorraine Bill (providing for self-government for these provinces) rejected the whole bill by 13 votes to 12.

The Bill now goes back to the Reichstag, where efforts to reach a compromise will be resumed.

EGYPT AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 12th.

Just been issued, states that with opportunities for self-government the Legislative Council and the General Assembly have become mere instruments of the Nationalist agitation. The Government will not be hustled into going faster or further in the direction of self-government than it considers to be in the interests of the whole Egyptian people.

M. STOLYPIN CENSURED BY THE DUMA.

LONDON, May 12th.

A St. Petersburg telegram reports that after a debate lasting several hours the Duma by 202 votes to 82 passed a motion charging M. Stolypin with transgressing the Constitution by employing the Imperial prerogative for the purpose of establishing local autonomy in the Western Provinces.

A telegram dated April 15th, referring to this matter, said:—In the Council of Empire, M. Stolypin defended the coup d'état (by which the Tsar suspended the sitting of the Council and the Duma and issued a *Utsa* introducing Local Councils in Poland, after this proposal had been rejected by the Council of Empire and the Duma).

The Council by 99 votes to 53 reaffirmed its dissatisfaction with the unconstitutional action of the Premier, but as the majority does not represent two-thirds of the votes the Tsar cannot be deposed and the matter therefore drops.

FROM THE "CABLENEWS-AMERICAN."

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Washington, May 8th.

President Taft to-day startled Congress and the country by presenting a special message to the effect that he had been informed to-day that peace had been made in Mexico. The President's message was in substance that, complying with the demand of Francisco Madero, leader of the insurgents, President Diaz had issued a manifesto declaring that he would resign. Provided he were definitely and satisfactorily assured that his resignation would end the war. The President further assured Congress that he had information from the Mexican border that both parties were withdrawing their hostile troops from the sections and the works on the Railway are proceeding in the usual way.

President Taft laid the facts in the situation before Congress, he said, in order that body might take proper action and determine what should be the next move of the United States in the matter, particularly with reference to the army now mobilized on the Mexican frontier.

The announcement of President Taft was a great surprise, inasmuch as the Press dispatches and official advices from Mexico for several days have been most discouraging.

ALLEGED BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

A CHINESE WAY.

The case in which a Chinese woman named Cheung Yu Sau, of No. 11, Pottinger Street, was charged with assaulting two maid-servants aged ten and eleven years respectively, was concluded before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. R. A. Hardinge represented the defendant.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that both the children had a great number of bruises on their breasts, on the inner sides of their arms and legs, and on their shoulders. The bruises on the inner sides of the arms and legs looked like pinches, and would be very painful.

Mr. Hardinge said he had advised his client to plead guilty to pinching the elder girl, and also to punishing the younger one. The defendant was a respectable woman, and the wife of the managing partner in a compharado shop. Both the defendant and the girls came from the same village in China.

His Worship—They are not her children?

Mr. Hardinge said they were not, and that the defendant was in a better position in the village than they were. Since they had been with her she had taken them for a trip home, and their fathers had been down from the country to see them. This was not a case in which the defendant had strangled girls with whom it was necessary to protect. His client was prepared to plead guilty to pinching one girl and punishing the other, but she had a reason in each case. The younger girl was playing with lighted candles, and burning egg shells, and the defendant forced fire. The elder, who was minding the defendant's child, held her on the rail of the balcony and was punished because of the danger.

His Worship—Why this particular form of punishment?

Mr. Hardinge—It is necessary to punish children, and these girls sometimes quarrel between themselves and had to be chastised.

His Worship—But you plead guilty to pinching.

Mr. Hardinge—Yes, I believe that is a Chinese woman.

His Worship—The doctor said the small bruises inside the arms and legs would necessarily be exceedingly painful. They are most sensitive parts of the body.

Mr. Hardinge—I will leave the case in your Worship's hands, but it is not a case in which strange children are at the mercy of a bad mistress.

If she ill-used the children too much the defendant durstn't go back to her native village, as there would be a great disturbance.

His Worship—And what is the police view of it?

Inspector Murison—No.

The elder girl was then put in the witness-box and said she was beaten because defendant's baby cried while she was looking after it. She carried the child in her arms, and did not rest it on the rail of the balcony.

How did you get the bruises on your shoulder?—I was struck with a rattan.

And the little girl?—She also was struck with a rattan.

What for?—Peeping over the verandah while carrying the child.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, and bound the defendant over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months. He also instructed Inspector Murison to refer the case to the Registrar-General.

Inspector Murison—That has been done, your Worship.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

With reference to a paragraph published in our issue of the 8th inst. to the effect that trouble had occurred on the Chinese Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, that robbers had attacked a train near Shauhun and stolen a considerable quantity of material and personal property, and that so disturbed was the neighbourhood that the foreign engineers and staff had left the scene for Hongkong, Mr. Chao Ching Hua, the acting managing director, writes to us stating that this news was erroneous, and in contradicition to the statements that the foreign engineers at Chang-Muk-Tou and Ping-Fu, District No. 3 of the Railway, on hearing of the recent outbreak at Canton, had left the place, for the simple purpose of avoiding any unforeseen mishap, and stayed at Samshun.

FAR EASTERN SECURITIES.
EDITOR OF "THE ECONOMIST" ON
CHINA AND JAPAN.

One of the volumes of the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge (referred to elsewhere in our notices of new books) is entitled "The Stock Exchange: A Short Study of Investment and Speculation." It is from the pen of Mr. Francis W. Hirst, Editor of *The Economist*, one of the leading authorities on financial matters, and contains much that will interest Far Eastern business men. Mr. Hirst is a consistent upholder of Free Trade for Great Britain, and makes no attempt to suppress his views in the present instance, while, on the whole, maintaining a fairly judicial attitude on matters of trade, banking and speculation.

In the closing paragraphs of his chapter on "London's Foreign Market," he writes:—

"More interesting to British investors than either Spain or Italy are the two great rival Powers of the Far East, Japan and China. The rise of Japan, by a rapid adoption of Western methods, to the position of a strong military and naval Power (emphasizing, in its defeat first of China and then of Russia), has, of course, been coincident with the creation of a very heavy debt and a deplorably heavy system of taxation. As Russia leaned upon Paris, so for their war with Russia the Japanese turned to London, where they contracted very large loans, mostly at 5 per cent. Since the conclusion of peace, they have succeeded in keeping their expenditure within their income, and by very skilful finance have converted most of their debt to a 4 per cent basis. The same speculative fever and spirit of commercial expansion which pervaded Europe and America in 1906 and 1907 invaded Japan. The Stock Exchanges of Tokyo and other large towns were scenes of great excitement, and when the American crash came, no country was more utterly prostrated than Japan, dependent as it is upon the United States market for its silk and other exports. A great many failures ensued. Banks closed their doors, and some German houses, which had introduced a system of long credits, came to grief. Attempts to introduce British capital into Japanese industry have not been very successful, though some of the best Japanese bank shares have found favour. But a very large amount of Japanese debt is held in London, and the Japanese Government keeps ample floating balances on this side, knowing well how to support the market."

In quite recent years, with the suspension of borrowing by the Japanese Government, the attention of English investors in the Far East has been directed indirectly towards China and the Malay States.

The awakening of China has been very slow,

but the pace has been marvellously quickened in the last decade. The vigour and trustworthiness of the Chinese merchant and the marvellous industry of a vast population, are the best securities of those who invest in the new railways. Against the honesty of the nation have to be placed the incapacity and corruption of the Government. There is grave danger that funds subscribed to the Government for railway loans may be misused or devoted to other purposes. But, after all, few countries can boast that they have been free from railway scandals, and there are grounds for thinking that great political reform may be long awaited.

MINING.—Chinese engineers have declined in the North to Tls. 113, and Kuala Lumpur to \$20 with salvo. Charbonnages are unchanged at \$700.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong Kong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet with small sales at \$55. Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$502 close weaker with sellers at \$50. New Amy Docks show an improvement to \$72 with buyers, but Shanghai Docks and Shanghai and Houghton Wharves come easier with sales at the North of Tls. 62 and Tls. 80 respectively.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong Kong Lands are in request at \$93 and West Point at \$47. Humphreys Estates are on offer at \$64, but at \$60 there are buyers. Hong Kong Hotels have been booked at \$115 and \$75 for the old and new issues respectively, closing in further request. Kowloon \$25, and more shares are fluctuating. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at Tls. 99, and Manila Metropole Hotels at Pesos 11.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong have declined to sellers at \$5. In the Northern stocks no changes in quotations are made and no business reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Campbell, Moore's are firm with buyers at \$9. China Biscuits have booked at \$9. Dairy Farmers at \$22. Cements at \$20 to \$23. Electric at \$213 and China Light at \$13. The market closes with buyers of Fenwicks at \$5, New Peak Trams at \$1.00, Ropes at \$16, Union Water Boats at \$6, Watsons at \$5, Powells at \$3.10 and Steam Fisheries at \$7. There are sellers of Cements at \$3, and of Langkats in the North at Tls. 94.

RUBBERS AND TIN.—The following are closing quotations—middle prices—received by wire from London to-day:

Hightlands and Lowlands	93
Leedsbury	66/3
London Asiatics	11/3
London Ventures	3/7
United Sorbongs	97/6
Allagars	4/4
Bata Tiges	85
Supors	27/6
Linggs	44/9
Eastern and International Trust	5 9 prem.
Rubber Trusts	15 6 prem.
Anglo-Malays	19/9
Straits Bortals	6/3
Sumatra Paras	9/3
Chorosone	3/9
Bukit Mertajam	2/9
Tromoh Tin Mines	57
Lahat Tin Mines	29

Quotations are as follows:—

PREVENTION OF SHIPS ROLLING.

Few things are more distressing to the average ocean passenger than the excessive rolling of the ship. The prospect that that movement may be reduced to insignificant proportions, even in the worst of weather, is likely, therefore, to be received with satisfaction. At the meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, Herr Frahm described the working of anti-rolling tanks which he has developed at Messrs. Blohm and Voss' shipbuilding yard in Hamburg, and gave some interesting particulars of their achievements. These tanks were fitted to the passenger steamers *Sprianga* and *Corcovado*, 450 ft. long, and each said to be bad rollers, notwithstanding their bilge keels. The result was that they at once lost their character for unsteadiness, and became such quiet, comfortable vessels that the "fiddles" were no longer required even in the worst weather. It is stated, indeed, that the influence on the health of the passengers was very favourable. According to Herr Frahm, the Hamburg-American, Hamburg-South American, German, East African, and Woermann Lines are all having their new passenger ships fitted with these tanks. In England also the subject is receiving attention, the statement being that negotiations are proceeding with some of the largest firms with a view of fitting anti-rolling tanks in vessels under construction and in existing ships also. The value of the invention seems very clearly established in the case of the German East African liner *General*. Strong winds and a heavy sea made her roll 14 deg. when the tanks were out of action. When the small tank forward was used the heeling angles were at once reduced by 7 deg. or 8 deg., and when the larger tank aft was also put in action the rolling was reduced to 3 deg. in either direction. The tests seem absolutely conclusive.

Private McGilivray then took a hasty look and saw the body plainly. Private McGilivray and a young trumpeter jumped into a bateau which was moored near the beach and immediately paddled out to where the body had been seen. In a few minutes the body was observed floating on the surface a few yards away and was at once recognized as the body of the unfortunate youth who had been missing.

Private McGilivray at once attached a line to the body, and both lads began paddling for the shore, when in less time than it takes to tell the boat began to move rapidly towards the open sea: huge man-eating sharks had held the body.

It just what manner Private Buzalaki came to his death adds another mystery to the large number of supposed natural deaths, drownings, etc., that have taken place about Olongapo naval station within the last eight years.

The Christian Union meeting on Mo day next will be conducted by Pastor Muller, who will give an account of his work in connection with the Foundling House. The meeting will be held at St. Stephen's College, at 5.30 p.m., a general invitation being extended.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated May 12th state:—

"There has been more enquiry for local stocks in the market during the past week, and although rates on the whole show no material change, the tendency at the close is distinctly firmer. 'Rubbers' continue to decline in sympathy with the value of the raw material, to-day's wired quotation for Fine Raw Para in London being 4/10 per lb. as against 5/2 of a week ago, the market closing quiet. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 3 per cent, but there is a further reduction in the open market rate, which now stands at 2/4 per cent. Bank Silver closes at 24/9d. per oz. steady, and the T. T. rate of exchange on London at 1/93. Shanghai T. T. is unaltered at 7/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been more or less neglected during the period under review, the market closing with sellers at \$972. London comes slightly lower at £88. Nationalis are still enquired for at \$80.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$815 and more are wanted. North China are quiet at Tls. 157/2 ex. the interim dividend of 10 per cent for account of the year ending 30th June, 1910, paid on the 4th last, closing with probable sellers. China Traders are in request at \$105, and Yangtze at \$190, but no sales are reported.

First INSURANCES.—Hongkong are weaker with sellers at \$528. China is also somewhat easier with sales at \$118, but at this rate there are buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firmer, closing with buyers at \$224. Indo-Chinas have again been the medium of important transactions at from \$65 to \$66 for preferred and deferred combined, market closing with buyers at \$65. The London rate for this stock is unaltered at £6. China and Manila are easier with sellers at \$93, and Shell Transport are also somewhat lower with probable sellers at 67. Star Ferries (old) continue in request at \$26, but no sales are reported. New Star Ferries and Douglas' are unchanged and will not report business.

REFINERS.—China Sugars after sales at \$94 and \$99 close with sellers at the latter rate. Laiou recently neglected and the quotation of \$26 is purely nominal.

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RUBBERS AND TIN.—The following are closing quotations—middle prices—received by wire from London to-day:

NEWS FROM THE HOME PRESS.

J. ASHORE.

"I came ashore, lost my bearings; the police took me in tow, and I found myself anchored in the police station," explained a seaman charged at Bow Street Police Court with drunkenness.

REFORMED CALENDAR.

The adoption of a reformed calendar which shall be world-wide in its operation is the ultimate aim of Mr. Robert Pearce, M.P., whose proposals are to be debated at an international conference convened by the Swiss Government. The Advisory Council on Commercial Intelligence will meet shortly to consider whether the project is sufficiently supported by interested parties to make it desirable for the British Government to take part in the conference. "The variability of Easter between March 22 and April 28 happens, in Great Britain, to run counter to the end of the financial year on March 31," Mr. Pearce says.

"The result is that there are occasionally two Easter in one financial year and none in another. The derangement of financial and commercial statistics arising from this causes not only general inconvenience, but considerable loss, especially in connection with foreign bills of exchange. It also affects all the schools of the country to a considerable extent, as the shifting of Easter interferes with the regularity of the terms."

Quoting from a French women's journal, the *Express*, produces an interesting comparison between the cost of living for a fashionable woman to-day and thirty years ago. An income of £800 was counted as wealth thirty years ago," says the writer. "The woman who dressed in the height of fashion paid anything between six and twelve guineas for a smart frock, while a hat which cost as much as £3 was almost an unheard-of extravagance. The most elegant hats were seldom priced above £1 15s. and as for a morning frock trimmed with lace and ribbon, it might have had for two or three pounds."

The highest price given for a cloak was £12, and if a woman tramped her friend at a confectioner's shop she would spend £1 15s. for a chocolate and cakes for both. A drive in the park cost 3s. 6d. an hour, and a carriage could be hired for the whole day at £1 15s. But to-day," continues the writer, "a simple walking costume is priced from twelve to twenty-four guineas. An inexpensive visiting frock will cost anything above £30, while a really elegant morning gown cannot be had under £20. A fur cloak is not dear at £800, and a plain hat costs several pounds. Most smart women have their own motor-cars, while the less fortunate sisters must be content with hiring a car at £2 for half a day. Afternoon tea cost several shillings, and altogether an income of £4,000 a year generally necessitates debts of just double the amount."

CARNEGIE PEACE "SURPRISE."

£100,000 FOR AN ANTI-WAR FUND.

New York, April 9th.

A great Peace dinner was held here last night in connection with the New York Press Club, when some 200 representatives of the commercial, financial, religious and social worlds met to take preliminary steps for the assistance and propagation of the movement advocating an all-embracing arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain.

It was intended to invite Sir Edward Grey to this banquet, but on consideration this was not done, because it was intimated to the press that it would not be appropriate for him to attend. Many other statesmen were also unable to come to the dinner, which was really for the public, and the chairman of the committee, which was responsible for the arrangements, was disappointed.

The statesmen invited, however, wrote letters expressing their regret and stating their sympathy with the cause, and one from President Taft, which was read to the guests, expressed his great gratification at the widespread commendation accorded to his proposals for a treaty.

He sent his best wishes to those who had gathered on the occasion, and said that now the Press had taken up the matter in earnest he was sure that it would be carried to a successful issue.

The chief speakers were Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Sir Robert Peel, who is at present on this side of the water.

Mr. Carnegie was in a very happy vein, and declared that he was about to realize the desire of his life in seeing an instrument effected between England and America which would certainly make for the abolition of war.

He was delighted at the steps taken on both sides of the Atlantic to secure treaties that a few years ago were deemed impossible.

"A treaty, however, which will cover all possible points of issue between the two countries is now being negotiated, and will be put through,"

said Mr. Carnegie. "I am sure of the success of the Federated Malay States, which is now the only means of communication through the dense jungle, which covered a country innocent of railways or roads."

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"I am prepared," said he, "to go considerably further in the cause of peace, and in a desire to see all nations living in harmony and as brothers whose quarrels, if they have any, will be settled without appeal to arms."

"WITH UTMOST SPEED."

"I am especially delighted to feel that my native and my adopted countries will shortly be united in the bonds of such brotherhood, and personally I have not the slightest doubt that France, Japan, and other nations will follow the great example set them. Our aim is now to strengthen President Taft's hands, and as soon as the treaty is sent to the Senate for confirmation let us hold our meetings by the hundred and show that body that the people demand the passage of the treaty.

Sir Robert Peel, who followed Mr. Carnegie, said that as far as England was concerned the people there were convinced that the time had come for a closer union of this sort between the two countries. The Free Churches, he said, were doing their utmost to help on the matter, and public opinion was being roused in behalf of the treaty, which he felt was sure to come.

Sir Robert said that, apart from social and religious pressure on nations, the men of the commercial world had the matter largely in their hands, and I think," he said, "that when such a treaty is in existence bankers will refuse loans for the purpose of war, and thus war will be made impossible."

Before he finished, Sir Robert made a statement which was received with unanimous cheering. He said that Mr. Asquith had recently assured him that every effort would be made on the part of the British Government to conclude negotiations regarding the treaty with the utmost speed.

A committee of 300 people in various walks of life was appointed to inaugurate a movement to hold public meetings throughout the country for the purpose of supporting President Taft and to bring pressure upon the Senate for the passage of the treaty. It is now believed that the treaty will be ready to be forwarded to the Senate by the middle of May, and if President Taft thinks that the conditions are favourable, the treaty will be presented at that time with a strong message advocating its immediate confirmation.

MARRIAGE WITH MR. JESSE BROWN.

The couple fled to the country residence of the Secretary of State at Wayne, Pennsylvania, which is occupied by young Mr. Philander Knox and his bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Foster, and a few minutes after it was over the Secretary of State alighted from his motorcar on a visit to his son. He was immediately taken into the confidence of the sleeping pair. Hurrying to the telephone the Secretary apprised the bride's father of what had happened. His diplomatic intervention was crowned with success, for within an hour the couple were rejoined by the receipt of telegraphic blessings from Miss Singer's parents. Mr. Singer takes a humorous view of the situation. "I am satisfied," he said, "if Mr. Knox is, for he has agreed to assume responsibility for everything. He has informed me that he will attend to all the affairs of the bridal pair, will announce the wedding, and have the wedding cards printed. I am ignorant of what the plans of Mr. Knox, my daughter, and son-in-law are, but I presume that the two latter will be guests of Mr. Knox for the next few days."

Mr. Knox as soon as the affair was satisfactorily settled hurried back to Washington, where he attended an important series of Cabinet conferences on the Mexican crisis.

SOCIETY WOMEN'S EXPENSES.

The report of the Anglo-Malay Rubber Company for 1910 states that the crop of rubber amounted to 675,152 lbs, as against 517,550 lbs. for 1909. After deducting freight, insurance, landing, and all sale charges, the average net price realized for the rubber was just over 6s. 2d. per lb., against 6s. for 1909. The cost of production is £2,157. The work out at just under 1s. 1d.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Reading, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only accepted for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the power so far held by Mr. J. EBIL MEYER to Sign our Firm per Procuration has been withdrawn from This Date. GARRELS, ROECKER & Co., Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [699]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Meinig Handelsregister Abteilung A No. 1 ist zu der offenen Handelsregisterfahrt A. SHIENBURG & Co. heute eingetragen worden. Die Wilhelm Krone erläuterte Prokura ist erloschen. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. Pakhui-Hoikow, den 1. Mai 1911. [700]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at Shanghai on TUESDAY, 23rd May, 1911, when, on behalf of those concerned, the Hull, Machinery and Appurtenances of the Wrecked Steamship "ASIA" will be offered for Sale as they now lie off Finger Rock, Lat. 28° 24' N., Long. 121° 54' E. The Cargo now aboard will also be offered for Sale at the same time and place. FRED. J. HALTON, Agent. Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [701]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Louding Articles:

Affairs in Mexico.

Japanese Politics.

The Opium Agreement.

China-Dutch Consular Convention.

New Money-binders Ordinance.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

German Charged with Embezzlement.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Hongkong News.

The Barnard Prosecution.

Alleged Sedition Literature.

Supreme Court.

Macao Notes.

An Offering at Cemetery.

Hongkong Coronation Celebration Fund.

List of Subscriptions.

Alleged Barbarous Treatment of Children.

Canton News.

A Curious Insurance Claim.

Progress of the New Tunglo.

Serious Allegation Against Bank Manager.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Sixty copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be pasted from this Office to address sent; including postage, 34 cents each.

SI Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advances; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT at No. 15, Prince's Building, 2nd Floor, under the firm name of D. R. SOUSA & Co. R. V. M. R. SOUSA. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [690]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, Chartered Accountant, of Thomas's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911. By Order of the Board. J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman. [641]

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported.

We Stock Three Other Brands at Prices to suit all.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1911, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th May, 1911, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May 1911. [692]

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INTIMATIONS

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Second Gail of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAIPHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten and Cents Ten (\$10.10) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the Preferred Shares of the above Company on the 13th May, 1911.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, or to the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 13th, and SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1911.

The Provisional Certificate may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made on surrender of the Bankers Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 23rd May, 1911.

For the Board of Directors, T. F. HOUGH, Chairman, Hongkong General Purposes Committee. Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [624]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD. will be held at WINCHESTER HOUSE, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding should not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1911. By Order of the Board, ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

22, Austin Friars, London, E.C. A limited number of the Circular Letter to Shareholders is in the hands of the Agent and can be had on application.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [672]

FOR SALE

HOTEL FOR SALE

AT Const. Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring. For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"K ENLIS," 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Veranda; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Tram. One of the best situations at the Peak. Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

IN SHAMEEN, British Concession, Canton. TWO VALUABLE GROUND LOTS, Middle Avenue. For Particulars, apply to—HERBERT DENT & Co., Canton. Canton, 1st March, 1911. [390]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT N° 285
EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported.

We Stock Three Other Brands at Prices to suit all.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PAETICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Garden Lot No. 2, Caroline Hill Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st January, 1896. [679]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rent.	Upset.
No. 10, Lot No. 38.	Adjoining Garden Lot No. 2, Caroline Hill Road.	160' 192' 165' 150' (about)	23,000	50	1,282

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TO LET

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OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road, furnished. No. 18, BELLIOS TERRACE. (Shop.) The EYRIE, No. 15, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE—For Crest, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

NO. 4, ORMSBY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [626]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply—Y. Z. Cars of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. GODOWNS in Masons Lane good for storage of Wines and other Articles, Rent moderate.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL, newly completed, with Lift and Lavatories.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [627]

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Ground and First Floor.

Apply—Post Office Box 418. Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [687]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW & CONVENIENTLY ACCOMMODATED. REASONABLE. CHEAP RENTALS.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression,
Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the method which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The method by which I make myself equal to my work," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a 'point-duty' policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Influenza	Neuritis	Backache
Indigestion	Maternal Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Pruritic Cutaneous	Brain-Fag	Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.			

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of France
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy of the World.
Manufacturers: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/4, 1/2 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

THERE'S NEVER ANY DOUBT ABOUT

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS
AT THE REQUEST OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted in the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, at the request of the Local Government Board for Ireland, prove that

BOVRIL

when added to a fixed diet, has a body-building effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

AERONAUTICS IN NATURE.

■ Flying seeds, much like the flying organs of birds, are found by Dr. Amanu, a French student, to give admirable lessons in aeronautics. The plumed seeds of the dandelion and milkweed represent the parachute, and the maple and other winged seeds are motorless aeroplanes. Milkweed seeds are the type of a large class. The bursting seed-vessels liberate them as a multitude of conical plumes, each with many fine hairs, and these drop slowly down in still air, are carried horizontally by any breeze, but often mount upward, out of sight on ascending air currents. They are sounding balloons as well as parachutes. The Bignon, a warm-climate plant, has a shell that throws out hundreds of seeds in full flight, each having a thick circular central part, with a very thin heart-shaped expansion supported by radial nerves. These seeds seem to be the lightest of all flying things. If this seed aeroplane were enlarged to a spread of 43 feet, it would weigh, with its load, 581 pounds, but the Voisin or Farman bi-planes with like surface weigh twice as much. The globular maple seed has an extension like a bat fore-wing. If ten times its length it would equal a gull's wing in size and supporting power, but its unsymmetrical shape causes it to fall with a curious rapid spinning motion.

A PERPETUAL CLOCK.

The improved radium clock lately shown at the London Physical Society's exhibition gave audible time signals at adjustable intervals. A radium coated spiral rod on a flagstaff above the building collected electricity from the atmosphere, passing it down a wire to a tiny storage apparatus, and at a certain point an automatic discharge rang a bell. The original "clock" was heralded as the nearest approach to perpetual motion, as the action is repeated indefinitely.

A WATER STORING PLANT.

The guarequi, a plant of the Sonora desert in Mexico, absorbs water during the short rainy season, then dries up externally. Since 1902 the N. Y. Botanical Garden has had a specimen in a museum case, which annually puts forth quickly-disappearing tubers, and it is said that the plant will exist a quarter of a century without renewal of its water supply.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH CIVILIZATION.

Forest dwelling pygmies are the most mysterious of the earth's people. Long regarded as a myth of Herodotus and other ancient writers, their existence in the equatorial regions of Africa was proven by Stanley, and has been confirmed by later explorers. Other pygmies, it is now known, live on the wood-oid hills of the interior of New Guinea. Late explorations of the British Ornithologists' Union have shown

that this is a region of dismal, dark and dripping jungle infested with noxious insects and leeches, and the home of a strange, shy race, averaging 4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8 inches in on fruit and jungle products, indolent living, the wallaby, pig and cassowary, and fishing in the mountain streams. With no regular villages, their dwellings are the rudest kind of lean-to huts, made of branches and fan palms. From coast natives they had obtained a small wedge-shaped piece of iron, an inch by two inches in size, and this was inserted into a wooden handle to form their only metal tool, an axe that had effected remarkable results. With it they accomplished the almost incredible work of making a whole 20-acre clearing, although the jungle was dense, with many trees 12 to 15 feet in circumference.

ASPHALT AS SOIL.

Asphalt paving or lining proves to be no obstruction to vegetation. In the courtyard of the Bank of Italy at Rome is a garden of shrubs, and beneath the court is a basement covered by arches, over which is a layer of asphalt seven-eights of an inch thick to prevent percolation of moisture into the space where documents are stored. Removal of earth above the masonry has shown that several roots of Chamaerops—a kind of dwarf palm—had penetrated right through the asphalt, boring clean holes a quarter of an inch in diameter. Unable to pierce the masonry, the roots had forced a way between it and the asphalt, and, some of the roots having died, holes were left for the free passage of water.

A LARGE SCALE LUNAR MAP.

A new map of the moon, lately exhibited by Goodacre to the Royal Astronomical Society, has all known features accurately delineated from the position of 1,433 points fixed by Saunders. It is proposed to reproduce this map in 25 separate sheets, each 13 inches square, the whole representing the moon as a disc 60 inches in diameter.

AVIATION WEATHER SERVICE.

The "holes in the air" that birdmen have found so dangerous are regarded by M. Durand Groville, a French meteorologist, as really sudden gusts or squalls, and he proposes to ensure safety by a system of special warnings, supplementing the ordinary weather service. The special signals would be sent from stations to the westward. The advent of the squall is generally marked by a gentle south-west wind, veering with startling suddenness and violence to the north-west, masses of clouds rising suddenly from the west, frequently with thunder, and these phenomena are so distinct and simultaneous that the passage of the squall is easily and definitely observed. Warnings telegraphed from stations west of Paris have announced squalls that subsequently passed over the city at the predicted time. At the great Aeronautical Congress at Frankfort in 1909, M. Link, meteorological director, requested

observers within 100 miles to give notice of any squalls passing their stations, and practically every disturbance was made known at Frankfort more than an hour in advance.

A BOCKET PHOTOMETER.

The Luxometer, which has been attracting much attention as a simple apparatus for determining the surface brightness or illumination of any objects, such as the different parts of a room, measures only 7 by 3½ by 2 inches and weighs less than a pound. It includes a self-contained standardized lamp, which throws a beam of light on an inclined screen. A mirror, with the silvering removed from a central portion, is viewed through on eyepiece, and is at such an angle that the eye sees the screen as a small circular patch, through the central hole of which the object under test is viewed. By a millied head the angle of the inclined screen is changed until the illumination of the central and outer parts of the field of view coincides. A graduated scale gives readings—usually from 0 to 4 candle-feet. Tested in different parts of London's "tube" cars, in and out of doors, and on varying colours, the results have been curious and surprising.

ALUMINUM FOR MAGNETS.

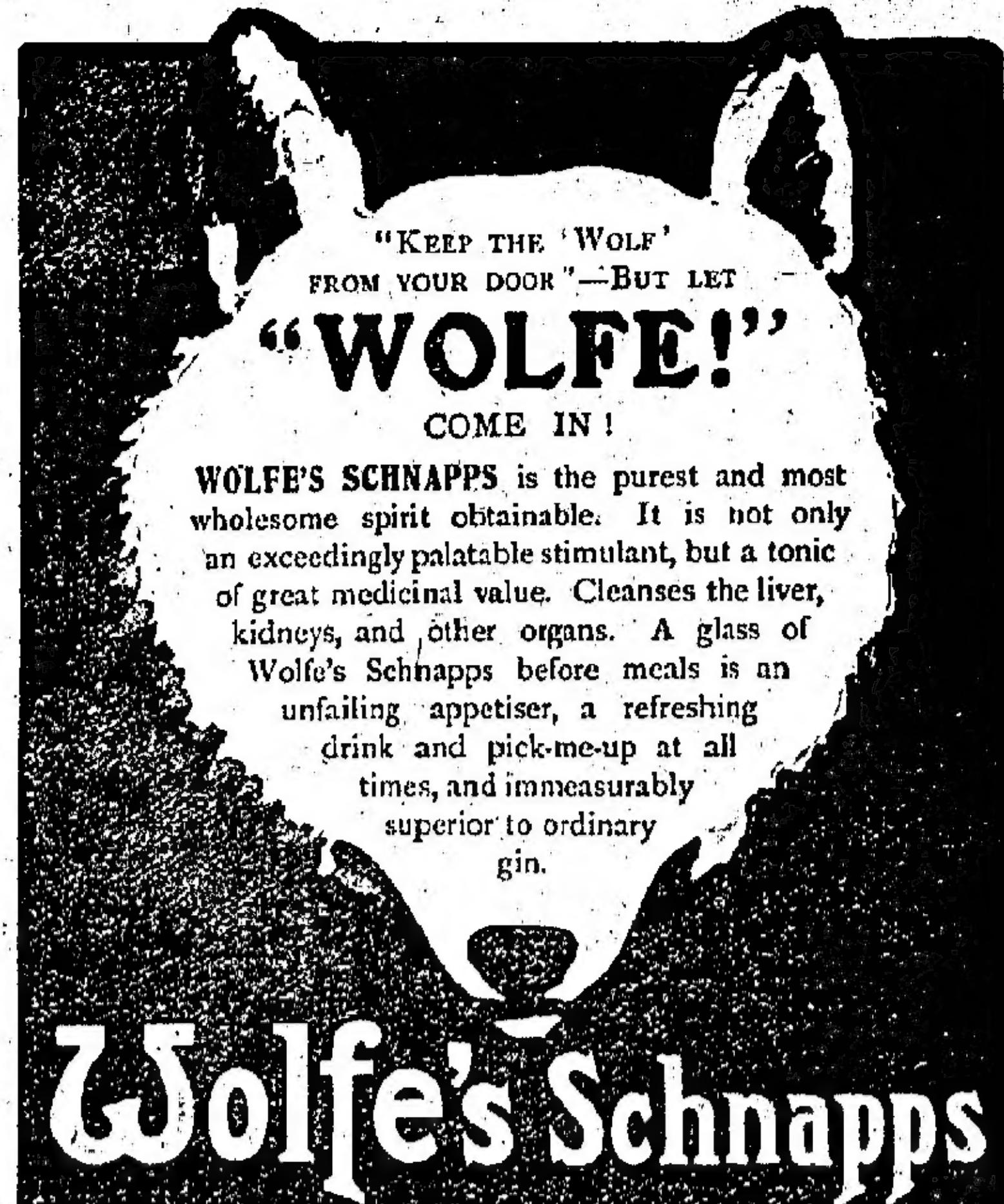
Lifting magnets with magnetizing coils of aluminum are being made by a German factory, thus saving 30 percent, in the weight. With a suitable current a magnet of two tons lifts 2,200 pounds of pig iron.

A PERPETUAL CLOCK.

A WATER STORING PLANT.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH CIVILIZATION.

AERONAUTICS IN NATURE.



AGENTS:

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE CHAMPAGNE WAR.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF EXTRA-ORDINARY SCENES.

WILD SCENES AT A CHATEAU.

Thrilling accounts of dramatic scenes, of which he was an eye-witness, are given by a correspondent. He was passing through Ay on his way back to Epernay, when a cloud of smoke rose above the hills, and riotous cries resounded from that direction.

People look at each other questioningly. "Where are they?"

"They have just attacked Madame Bissinger's chateau."

The first feeling was one of indignation, as she is a very charitable lady, who gave £1,000 at the beginning of this year to an institution that she had founded, and whose husband, when he died some little time ago, bequeathed £8,000 to an asylum. She was the owner of a very trim chateau situated at the further extremity of Ay.

Now comes the graphic story of what followed.

At five p.m. a band of women and children, who had been drinking, advance to the assault, and succeed, with shouts of triumph, in forcing the doors. The salons, the dining-rooms, bedrooms, and offices are once invaded and pillaged. The front windows are broken, and furniture, pictures, and objects of art are flung out on the boulevard, where they form a heap, which is set on fire.

"Bravo!" cry the most excited. "Encore, encore!" The women, with dishevelled tresses, and malice written on their features, call out. "They do not want all these pretty things when we are dying of distress!" The children, who are in strong force, sing the "Internationale" and stir up the fire. Men and women emerge from the mansion, laden with plate and other articles, which they divide among them. Suddenly, while these revolutionary scenes are at their height, the bugle sounds the retreat.

"Come out, comrades!" voice cries, "it is going to start up."

Two minutes later the house is on fire, and flames are issuing from all the front windows and spreading to M. Edouard Bissinger's dwelling, close by. As they see the house of their benefactress on fire, the wine-growers, and their wives and children, seized with furious delirium, dance, shout, and sing. It is terrible.

THE LAW DOES NOT EXIST.

Now for another tragic scene, also witnessed at Ay. A number of labourers assembled there earlier in the day, and there was talk of an advance on Epernay and of wholesale destruction. One or two advocate mild measures, but their voices are drowned by cries of "Death to the defenders! Down with the defenders! Men rush to the church and the tocsin resounds. This is the expected signal.

Immediately, labourers and women, with threatening countenances, spring up on all sides. "Ah! this time it will be warm!" exclaims a young man who is standing by me, with evident satisfaction.

"And why is it going to be hot?" I inquire.

"Because we are sick of starving to make the defenders fortunes!"

"Yet there is the law," I put in.

"The law does not exist," the young man answered. "In this Republic, you see, one must serve oneself if one would get anything."

Meanwhile, the square has been filling, and now from eight to ten thousand rioters are assembled. "To the assault!" a man cries. "Where are we going?" they ask. "To Duecq's" is the answer. They start off at a run and the house is speedily surrounded, and sacked from top to bottom, after which it is set on fire. When it is in flames the revolutionaries proceed successively to the establishments of MM. Gobis and Gauthier, which share the same fate. Then cries of "Forward!" are heard to stop the troops, and from the top of them the ring-leaders harangue the crowd.

"Bravo, comrades! Keep it up! Now we are going to destroy everything at Gobis'." New barricades are erected, and 10,000 rioters reach the Boulevard du Nord, where the vast houses of MM. Doutz and Geldermann are situated. The entrance door is soon opened with the help of pick-axes. Vans laden with panniers full of bottles of champagne are in the courtyard ready to go out. They are overturned, and the wine flows in streams on the pavement. The rioters break into the offices, cellars, and workshops, and savagely smash everything that they find there. Flames suddenly rise above the chief building. The wretched have set the offices on fire. A bugle sounds to warn the comrades who have remained inside the establishments of the danger of remaining there. Groups climb up to the adjacent heights, and throw bundles of rods on to the brazen to stimulate the fire.

From Epernay firemen arrive with their engine, which is promptly upset, the firemen being recommended to make off as speedily as possible if they value their lives.

Other groups have reached the hills, and set fire to the straw mats which cover the vines, and, as the Gobis, Gauthier, Geldermann, and Duecq houses are still burning, one may imagine from Epernay that the entire town of Ay is a prey to the flames. It is a horrible spectacle; but the sight of all this disaster, far from appeasing or even moving the rioters, excites them all the more. They would like to see all the houses selected by them for pillage and incineration already reduced to ashes, as these are.

Moreover, although they are worse for liquor, they reason coolly. They are proud of what they are about to do, and one of them cries in defiance of the gendarmes, who are quietly smoking their pipes: "That house will be on fire in a quarter of an hour. We will see to that!" And it was.

SOLDIERS' DIFFICULT TASK.

When he returned to Epernay the same winter saw another dramatic scene. An establishment had just been sacked, and the rioters were talking the affair over when dragoons rode up to them, and the order for them to disperse was given, but the mob refused to obey. The dragoons, ordered by the commander to draw their sabres, whereupon the cry of "Vive l'Armee!" arose.

"Forward!" was the third order, yet even then the rioters held their ground, and the troops had to make their way through the mass by hitting out with the flat of their sabres.

Some distance off, the mob insults and threatens them. A lieutenant who has been unseated rolls on the pavement, but he is soon in the saddle again and the charge goes on. But the vineyard labourers dispute every inch of the ground, and the dragoons return to their starting-point after having driven them back only fifty yards. In the sunlight which lights up the Champagne hills we can see columns of rioters, continuing their march on Epernay and spreading devastation on their road. It is as if a "Jacquerie" had been let loose on the vineyards on this beautiful spring day. It is more than riot—it is revolution, against which the troops seem to be powerless.

How the labourers happened to select Ay for the main point of attack is graphically described as follows: by the correspondent of the *Petit Journal* at Epernay. At nine o'clock in the morning, he says, the tocsin rang.

Rockets are fired from all the slopes and vineyards round about. We happen to be at Dixy at the moment when the vineyard labourers from the villages of Caudry, Hautvillers, and other places assemble in the square in front of the church, with the intention of marching on Ay and Epernay. At ten o'clock the crowd starts on its march, while the tocsin is ringing. The mob consists of about 4,000 men, and the gendarmes in vain try to stop their march. The men sing revolutionary songs as they move along and pay no attention to the gendarmes. When driven off the road they scatter in the fields and find their way into the village. The troops in one place barred the road, but the mob threw themselves before the horses. They managed to break into Ay in the beginning of the afternoon, and then the scenes of horror and pillage began.

PILLAGING AT VINAY.

The scenes enacted at Ay were repeated on a smaller scale at Vinay. News, says one traveler, was brought this morning that a column of troops had been despatched to Pierry, and we infer at once that trouble is brewing there. The village is occupied by a military patrol, and soldiers are seen in every direction. The village of Monsey is guarded in the same way. At ten o'clock a gendarme comes riding along at a gallop, and brings the information that a gang of about 200 labourers from Saint Martin has made an incursion into the village of Vinay, and is demolishing the depot of M. Blondel, a wine merchant. We hurry to the place in motor-car, but find it difficult to enter the village. Journalists are looked upon with suspicion, and frequently threatened. A battalion of the 16th Infantry rushes along at the double, but is stopped by a barricade. The mob had taken time by the forelock, and rolled barrels and empty casks into the street, and thus, with the help of all sorts of obstructive material, had raised an efficient barrier to the soldiery.

The Riot Act is read to them, but the mob is not cowed. The troops then get to work, removing the barricades, and succeed in making their way through. As they reach the cellar of M. Blondel the rioters have already done a good deal of destruction. Before taking flight the mob smashed in forty casks, and the wine was flowing about. The proprietor himself came to implore the men not to commit the ravages, and promised them not to deliver any more wine for the present. He even offered them £200 if they retired. They only snarled at him, and poured out the wine in his presence. When the soldiers came they scattered quickly, and were pursued for a short distance.

At Venteuil I learn that the villagers also raised barricades this morning, and an order was sent to despatch troops to the spot at noon. The soldiers were to destroy the barricades, and to occupy the village at all costs. The telegraph and the telephone wires were cut in a number of places, and the Sub-Prefecture was entirely cut off from all communication. Rockets were fired and bombs were exploded all the morning at Pierry and other villages. At seven o'clock this morning also the mob, which had dispersed during the night, assembled again at Pierry and Avize. There is, says one correspondent, nothing but the sound of the tocsin, the noise of rockets, and signals all round. The labourers are being stirred up again to commit further depredations. The news reaches the Sub-Prefecture, and hostilities are again anticipated. General Giron, of the 6th Corps, who is stationed here for the present on constant duty, at once gives orders, which are carried by messengers in different directions. The result is that squadrons of cavalry make their appearance at Pierry soon afterwards.

ABOUT PILLS.

Many people have no hesitation in taking a dozen bottles of medicine in liquid form prescribed by a doctor, but view with alarm the suggestion to take a course of pills. This misapprehension is no doubt due to the impression that pills are merely purgatives, which may be correct in some instances. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, however, are not merely purgatives, acting upon the bowels only, but contain important properties, which correct all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, and the Stomach, evidence of which is not wanting. Thousands of testimonials sent us voluntarily and gratis verify our statements of what Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will do and are doing every day. You will find neighbours, friends and relatives everywhere who have been restored to health and who can testify to the marvellous blood-purifying and healing properties of these Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have come to stay. They are an efficient, reliable and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. They are sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blister, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesalers and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally. Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

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PERRINS'
SAUCE



By Royal Warrant
to H.M. the King.

gives a delightfully
appetizing flavour to
all Meat Dishes,
Fish, Soup, Game,
Cheese and Salad.



SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES

Efficient because absolutely pure
English Oil. Not made from
any other oil. Full directions. All cheaters.
Inset on SAVARESSE'S

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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

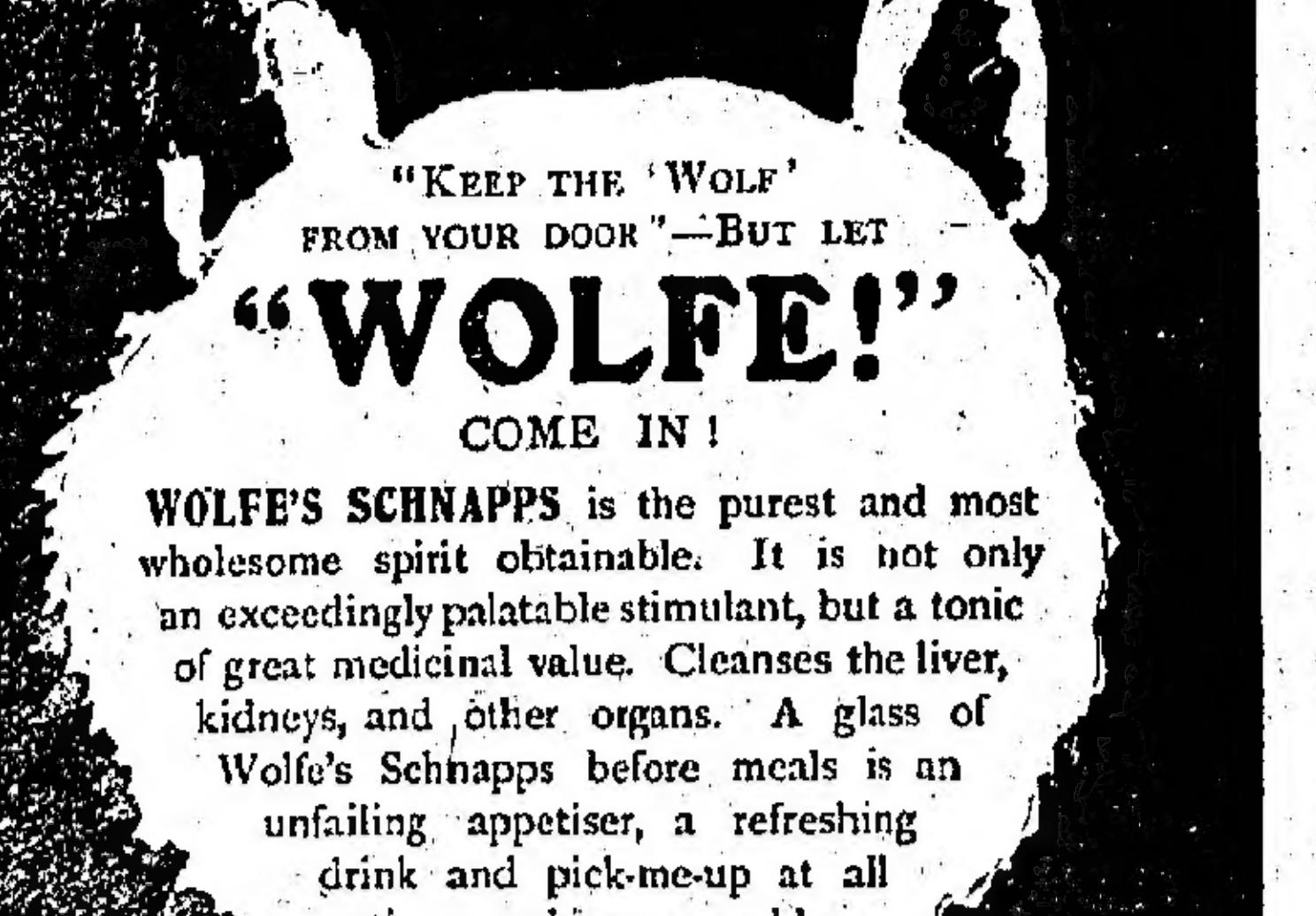


EVERY WOMAN should have beautiful and abundant hair, for nature lavishly rewards those who labour intelligently to preserve and beautify it. Is your hair oily or sticky? Is it dry, dull or lustreless? Have you dandruff? If so, you should use Newbro's Herpicide at once. It kills the germ or microbe which causes dandruff and falling hair, after which, the hair will

grow as nature intended. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly and gives the assurance of a cure from the very first application. It contains no oil or grease, and is unsurpassed for its daintiness. It makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

AT DRUG STORES—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N, Detroit, Mich., for a Sample. [307-0]

A. S. WATSON & CO., SPECIAL AGENTS.



COLEMAN'S
WINARNIS.
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

Also in Tabled form, 2/0.

PAINS AFTER EATING
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION WIND
HEADACHES

Those who have once had Indigestion know what a death in life it is. Indigestion causes more human misery than all other ailments combined.

When pains in the stomach, chest or back, visit you after meals; when you lose your appetite, or have headaches, biliousness, constipation, and feel miserable, run-down, playdead, Indigestion is wringing the life out of you. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the herbal tonic, is the remedy you need. It tones and strengthens the stomach, so that it can digest food, my cure was complete."—11/4/10.

TAKE—MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

of the heart. The very first bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup did me a world of good. I had about eight bottles of the Syrup, and by then my cure was complete."—11/4/10.

AND CEASE TO SUFFER

727



COLEMAN'S
WINARNIS.
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
to those who have never tried it before.

"WINARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Winarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

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4 Minutes Boiling only.

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PLASMON, Ltd., London, Eng.

UENA, THE GEISHA QUEEN,
OR
THE PLAY-GROUND OF PASSION.

BY CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.
(Author of "The Mystic Flower Land,"
"Children of Far Cathay," etc.)

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HOME-GOING.

Two junks were gliding over the moonlit waters of the Inland Sea with all sails set to a soft wind out of the south; and close ahead of them loomed the sacred island of Uena whose sandy shore and lofty rampart of ilego were resplendent with the glow of the night.

Upon the high after-deck of the larger vessel sat Morton and an aged seaman who was the skipper; and below them, near the mainmast, rested Uena's coffin, which was draped with the flags of two nations and partly hidden from view beneath a canopy of white and crimson flowers.

In the other junk, which was close at hand, were the geisha girls with whom the deceased had sojourned when in Nagasaki; for they had come to pay their parting respects and to see the last of their fond and faithful friend, the "Geisha Queen." They were not mourning or weeping, for they hoped to meet her again someday upon the sunlit Lotus Terrace of the Golden West of which she had so often spoken to them. So they were singing her favourite songs and playing the airs on their samisen.

Suddenly they stood up and joined in their voices in a full chorus, and as they did so and the sheen of their silk robes caught Morton's eye, he seemed to awake from a dream and looked inquiringly around.

"My master," said the skipper, stooping down and pointing under the great mainmast, "we are close aboard the gateway of the island and I see a company of white-robed men awaiting us in a boat."

Morton sprang to his feet and going below to his berth, which was little larger than a cupboard, habited himself in the white robes of the order of priesthood. Then he went on deck again and stood before the canopy of flowers. He knew that all was ready on the strand for the reception of the remains, since Kaisha had gone on some days previously to give notice to the High Priest.

The junks swept forward side-by-side and putting their bows down brought up close against the great archway. Morton sprang upon the starboard bulwark and seizing the muffled-beaten struck the gong four times.

"We come, O Brother!" was the answering shout on a large flat-bottomed barge pulled alongside the junk.

Kaisha and six other priests, all in their robes of office, at once boarded the vessels and from the other side came the geisha, who formed themselves into line upon the after-deck and meowing there chanted a solemn dirge; and while they sang, the priests silently removed the coffin and the flowers into their own boat. Then they re-arranged the flowers and stood with bowed heads ready to receive Morton.

He now turned to his old friends and took leave of them. He was deeply moved, and while shaking hands with them expressed his gratitude for all their kindness to him and to the dead departed one. They seemed quite awestruck and bewildered, for even they had never penetrated the mystery of Uena's life and were at a loss to account for all this ceremony and the presence of the priests. Then he handed O'Hanrahan the gift which he had prepared presenting to them on the day of his marriage, at the same time begging them to receive it as a slight token of esteem and friendship and as a moment of a bygone happy time.

They bowed low, and silently shedding tears and murmuring heartfelt thanks, turned away and re-entered their junk. Then little O'Sullivan, who had been hiding behind them darted to him and with her bosom heaving with tompestuous sobs threw her arms about his neck and for a brief while clung to him with her pretty face pressed against his.

"Good-bye, O Sao-san," he whispered; "and may God bless you!"

But she did not speak; and in another moment she, too, had left him and followed the rest of the girls, and their junk immediately sheered off and spread her sail to the soft night wind.

He waved them a last adieu and turning away crossed the dock and boarded the barge from the island. The priests received him with every manifestation of respect and sympathy; but no one intruded upon his loneliness or asked him any questions, for they knew that his lips were mute with grief and his heart heavy with mourning. Nevertheless, he smiled cheerfully and with dogged devotion took his place beside the coffin; for he had watched over Uena's mortal remains as he would have done over her life had she been spared to him. And those simple-minded men admired his chirality and testified their appreciation in many unfeeling ways.

The barge now moved slowly across the lagoon and approached the landing-stage, where a number of priests, headed by their venerable chief were awaiting her arrival; and while she proved shrewd the sound of distant incantations from the departing geisha as their junk drifted away over the moonlit waters.

When the barge had been swung round and moored alongside the wharf, the High Priest stepped on board and after warmly pressing Morton's hand extended his arms over the coffin and uttered a benediction. Then he led the way on shore, and Morton, Kaisha and two other priests raised the flower-covered shroud upon their shoulders and followed him. The musicians, now formed in fours ahead, and the rest of the mourners in the rear, while the High Priest took his place just in front of the bearers, and when all was in readiness gave a signal for the procession to start.

There was a loud blare of trumpets followed by a gradually-increasing roll of small drums; and as a burst of martial music rose above these sounds the white-robed company swept forward at a quick march, chanting a funeral hymn, the first and last verses of which ran thus:—

"O Spirit eternal! Great God of all things— Thou Ruler of Nations and Father Divine, Deign to find place for the dust which man brings."

And open thy gates for the Son which is Thine.

On gaining the slavine of Prince Ieyasu, which was dimly lighted by glass and incense lanterns, the musicians stood aside and the coffin was slowly conveyed to the vault which had been prepared for it, and which was situated at the foot of the steps leading to the Prince's tomb and on the exact spot where Uena and Morton had knelt together on the night of their ordeal.

When all the mourners had gathered near the vault, the High Priest went to the head of it and, looking West, made a sign to them. With one accord they sank to their knees, Morton kneeling with his face towards the East. Then in a voice which shook with suppressed emotion the old man delivered a touching oration, at the conclusion of which the interment took place amidst profound silence. But directly the coffin had been lowered into its last resting-place.

[THE END.]

QUININE DOES NOT CURE MALARIA.
THE ONLY PROVED REMEDY.
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
HERE IS FURTHER PROOF.

Mr. Hendrik Havenga, an employee at Messrs. A. van Steveren's "Nationale Schoonmaatschappij," Semarang, Java, suffered so severely with Malaria at one time that he had to go away for several months in order to try and shake himself free from this dreadful malady. He took quantities of Quinine, but obtained no permanent relief. The repeated attacks of Fever, however, were so severe that he was compelled to give up his work and return to his native land. He was then sent to the Hospital of the Dutch East Indies, where he was given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he was soon cured. He has since been in full health and has returned to his work.

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The Steamers of the BANK LINE, LTD., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient indemnity offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steamer passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin Passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lusitania" and "Oriental" also having Wireless Telegraph. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
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TELEPHONE No. 780.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS. FROM HONGKONG: 16th May. FROM COLOMBO: S.S. ELLERIC 12th June.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK
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AGENTS,
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Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

REVIEWS.

Origins and Meanings of Popular Phrases and Names. By BASIL HARGRAVE. London: T. Werner Laurie.

A condensed encyclopaedia, this work, on its face, bears evidence of much reading, patient inquiry and research, and close observation. It might be argued that much has been omitted that might be included in a book of reference, but in all such compilations there is necessarily scope for divergence of ideas, and it may be freely asserted that no two men, set the same task, would produce the same result.

Mr. Hargrave may be complimented upon exercising a wise choice of words, names and phrases from the vast field of common English speech, and it is, in all cases, easy to assimilate the information he serves up in clear, concise phraseology. How did such a country, city, street, river, natural curiosity, or world-renowned edifice obtain its name? Whence arose a particular sobriquet, nickname, byword, epithet, or slang term? What was the origin of the thousand and one phrases engrained upon our vocabulary with no apparent meaning whatever nowadays? These things are explained briefly and lucidly, too briefly, perhaps, in a few cases. For instance, it would have been more interesting to give the origin of the Order of the Garter than to tell us the literal translation of the motto of the Order. "Where economy of space was aimed at, however, such lapses were inevitable. We warmly commend the book for everyday use.

In Castle and Court House: Being Reminiscences of 30 years in Ireland. By RAMSAY COLLES. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Were this a book to criticize, one might easily get pegs innumerable on which to hang one's opinions after the style of Macaulay and the old Edinburgh reviewers. But it is not a book to criticize; it is a book to enjoy. From cover to cover it is brimful of jokes and anecdotes, reminiscent of prominent personages in art, music, the drama, literature and politics. It is frankly egotistical, garrulous, sometimes inconsequential, but it is none the less enjoyable on that account, and we readily forgive the writer for the roundabout way in which at times he drags in an incident or a personage in order to tell a whimsical anecdote. Somewhat of a poet himself, and for many years a reviewer for the leading Dublin daily, Mr. Colles has met, or been in correspondence with, almost all the leading poets and writers of two Continents for over a quarter of a century. It is not astonishing, therefore, that he should have a great stock of material of that sort which people like to read and enjoy nowadays. When we mention that the names of over 500 persons are given in the index some idea of the extent of Mr. Colles' friendships and activities and experiences may be formed. It is a book everyone will read with pleasure, and every Fellow and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, should have a copy on his bookshelf. There is a fine appreciation of Professor Edward Dowden, and delightful references to Edwin Hamilton and James Moody Lowry (two Irish humorists who ought to be better known than they are), with copious extracts from their works.

One obvious mistake we should like to point out. Amongst the many public entertainers met by Mr. Colles are the Kennedy Family, whose concerts of Scottish music were so much appreciated twenty-five or thirty years ago by sons and daughters of Scotland in all the four quarters of the globe. The author says they all perished in a theatre fire at Nice. This was not so. A son and two daughters lost their lives in that terrible holocaust; but the other members of the family for several years afterwards used to delight audiences throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles, and we ourselves seeing old David Kennedy, the year after the fire, bring tears to the eyes of an audience and then turn the tears to laughter with the facility which belongs only to the born humorist.

It is aptly the book is marred in places by execrable punctuation, and in other places it is to be regretted the author has allowed his English to degenerate into journalese of an objectionable sort. But even this we are ready to forgive in so charming a book, and we hope there will be so ready a demand for a second edition that he will take the opportunity to give the polish which his literary instinct must him necessary on a few of his pages. There are several full-page illustrations, mostly portraits.

The following are a few anecdotes taken at random from the book:—

My friend John Forgas O'Hea, the artist, told me a rather amusing story of Irving.

When Irving paid his first visit to Ireland, he was called upon by O'Hea, who wished to make some lightning sketches of the great actor. Having made a few thumbnail portraits, O'Hea said:

"May I ask, Mr. Irving, if you can give me a photograph? It may assist me in completing these sketches."

"Certainly," replied Irving, producing a couple of dozen photographs of himself; "you can have which you like."

O'Hea chose a photograph, and then, as he was taking leave, said: "Will you add to your kindness, Mr. Irving, by signing this photograph?"

"With pleasure," said Irving, and, taking up a pen, he wrote across the foot of the photograph:

"To my very dear friend—". He paused, and, turning to O'Hea, asked in the charming manner which all lovers of Irving will recall with a sigh: "What name did you say?"

It is ten to one that the first car driver one strikes on visiting Ireland is as truly a born humorist as was Mark Twain. Sir George Moyers was fond of telling a good story about a jarvey who used to drive him to Glenalvey at night when by any chance he missed the last train from Westland Row. One cold night, or rather morning, Sir George having paid the fare, handed the jarvey a glass of whisky, and on being handed back the empty glass, said: "Well, Pat, isn't that good whisky?" "Be gorrash, yer honour," said honest Pat, "I forgot to taste it!"

One of the most amusing characters in Dublin was Dicky Borne, a diminutive barrister and Justice of the Peace. Dicky used to sit on the bench of Rathfarnham Petty Sessions. One day a delinquent was brought before him, who was noticeable chiefly for his very red nose. "What is this case, Borne?" asked a brother magistrate. "Another case of *damno hereditatis*," replied Dicky, as he took a pinch of snuff.

Percy Froncet told me on one occasion that he was staying in the country at a house where the landlady professed to give bed and board for twenty-five shillings a week. "I assure you," said French, gravely, "I was there a week before I discovered which was the bed and which was the board."

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Bladder and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storeskeepers throughout the world.

The Great Gay Road. By TOM GALLON. London: John Long.

The success of the play augurs well for the success of the novel. It is unconventional, but it is a story which grips. Kite is a unique character. He could not very well be described as a hero, because he is an outcast, a social outcast, and remains an outcast till the end.

But though he be a rogue, and an impudent one at that, we cannot help liking him. His cheek is so colossal. He is a man who was once a gentleman, but his restless nature led him into many byways, with the result that he became the associate of tramps and learned to eke out a living by his wits. In contemplation of burglary, he entered a house, and had the good fortune to be mistaken for the owner's long lost son. He played the part of the returned prodigal, and the fiction developed wonderfully in his hands. But a visitor to the house recognised Kite as a man with a past, and he once more took the "great gay road."

In Castle and Court House: Being Reminiscences of 30 years in Ireland. By RAMSAY COLLES. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Were this a book to criticize, one might easily get pegs innumerable on which to hang one's opinions after the style of Macaulay and the old Edinburgh reviewers. But it is not a book to criticize; it is a book to enjoy. From cover to cover it is brimful of jokes and anecdotes, reminiscent of prominent personages in art, music, the drama, literature and politics. It is frankly egotistical, garrulous, sometimes inconsequential, but it is none the less enjoyable on that account, and we readily forgive the writer for the roundabout way in which at times he drags in an incident or a personage in order to tell a whimsical anecdote. Somewhat of a poet himself, and for many years a reviewer for the leading Dublin daily, Mr. Colles has met, or been in correspondence with, almost all the leading poets and writers of two Continents for over a quarter of a century. It is not astonishing, therefore, that he should have a great stock of material of that sort which people like to read and enjoy nowadays. When we mention that the names of over 500 persons are given in the index some idea of the extent of Mr. Colles' friendships and activities and experiences may be formed. It is a book everyone will read with pleasure, and every Fellow and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, should have a copy on his bookshelf. There is a fine appreciation of Professor Edward Dowden, and delightful references to Edwin Hamilton and James Moody Lowry (two Irish humorists who ought to be better known than they are), with copious extracts from their works.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Bladder and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storeskeepers throughout the world.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

PEAK CATHEDRAL—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Minister—

Rev. C. P. Heckling 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns,

405, 454, 140, Chant, 87, Anthem, "God shall wipe

away all tears" (Field), 8 p.m. Worship, Hymns,

380, 500, 212, 190 and 215.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West, 4th

Sunday after Easter, 10th May 1911. Matins, 11

a.m. Vespas, Alcock; Psalms, Robinson, Cooke,

Dupuis; Te Deum, Russell, Jones, Pye, Bonduel,

Langdon; Hymns, 217, 370 (1st tune), 319 (2nd

tune), 210, 240, Evanson, 6.30 p.m., Psalms, Smart,

Purcell, Fenton, Woodward; Magnificat, Jonot,

12th a.m.; Nunc dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 50,

130, 350 (1st tune), 512.

The Church Launch "Dayspring" will call on

ships carrying white crews to bring friends

aboard to the service between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m.

and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier

10.30 and 6, returning afterwards). The

Answering Postman" is the Call flag. All the

sitting a free and unappropriated. Visitors

welcome. Books, &c., provided.

Sunday School 10 to 10.45 a.m.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 14th May</p

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTAS	3 P.M., 13th May	See Special Advertisement.
OF CALL	Capt. E. F. Martin, R.N.R.	May	
LONDON and ANTWERP	SICILIA	About 17th	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	NANG, COLOMBO, PORT	Capt. C. H. Watkins, May	
SAIL and MARSEILLES	R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, POONA and YOKOHAMA	POONA	About 19th	Freight only.
	Capt. A. F. Vino, R.N.R.	May	
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 25th	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	May	
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUMATRA	About 31st	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	NANG, COLOMBO, PORT	Capt. W. R. Le Mare, May	
SAIL and MARSEILLES	R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	About 1st	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. F. J. Fox	June	

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. NEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. Od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BEETH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

FRIDAY, 7th May, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the First MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Points.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York £45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED. J. HALTON, AGENT.

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TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 1st, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO, Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45.00, Single
NEW YORK	£ 60.00
LONDON	£ 71.10.0
"	£ 120.00. Return 6 Months
"	£ 125.00. " 24
SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen 420.00, Single
VALPARAISO	Yen 570.00

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

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"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 knots.

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King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,175	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.
"	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDDAY, 20th June, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 30th July, at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
"	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 14th May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDDAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

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1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd CLASS \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

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